

- c) Cicero uses the rhetorical technique of ~~pro~~ prosopopoeia - putting words into Rome's mouth to heighten their importance. Rome is asking Cicero what is keeping him from punishing Catiline - in other words Cicero is telling the Senate that this is what Rome herself expects - and Rome herself is the most important character to have an opinion on the matter so she must be listened to. Cicero uses a tricolon of *quoniam* clause to describe Catiline and heighten the audacity of his actions and personality, but the verbs are 2nd person singular - Rome is thus almost accusing Cicero of not doing enough - not saying, realising that this Catiline is so wicked and is planning future war. The accusatory tone of "Quid tandem te impedit" and the impatience of this question serves to, in effect, incite the Senate itself



to feel this way and ask the same question of Cicero so he can immediately act. The use of litotes and the double negative in "Nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rap. . . ." highlights the positive action which Cicero indeed wants to take - to lead Catiline to his death. Parallel structure is used to balance the sentences which usually contain a question then a hoped answer. Rhetorical questions highlight the deeper issues, bring them to light and the use of ~~hyper~~ hyperbole to show that it would not be extreme of Cicero to punish Catiline thus, since private citizens have done worse before - the use of precedents is also made here. By showing that something worse has already happened, Cicero is more justified in acting in the comparatively mild manner that he wants to - execution or exile for a wicked bandit such as Catiline.